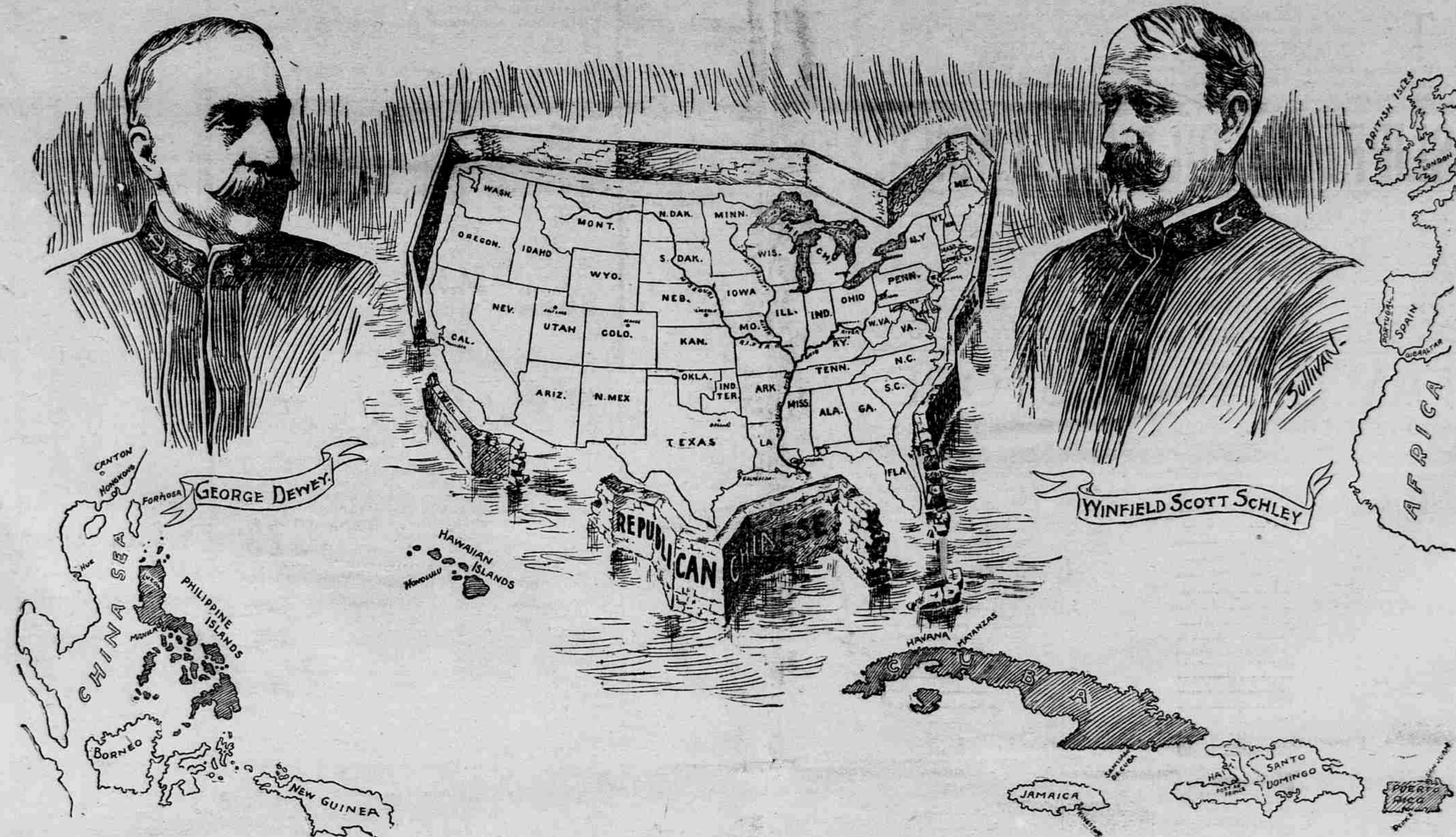


THE REPUBLICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF WALL



AND THE MEN WHO HAVE DESTROYED IT FOREVER.

Reproduced from The Times September 25.

A GREAT
Christmas Store.JOHNSTONS, 729 7TH ST., ARE
CUTTING PRICES NOW ON THE
HIGHEST GRADE OF GROCERIES.

PILLSBURY'S BEST, \$4.40.

Perhaps Pillsbury's best Flour has never been sold at such a wonderful bargain price before—as \$4.40 per barrel. The big Johnston Store considers that only the best flour is good enough for their customers. Pillsbury's best flour is the highest grade produced by the best-known miller in the world. Best Bakers Potatoes at 55 cents per bushel are items in great demand.

The fresh meat department of the Johnston Store is stocked with the choicest Beef, Lamb, Veal, etc. The best loin roasts of pork are being sold at 72 cents per pound; good roasts of fresh beef for 7 cents per pound; good fresh beef for boiling and stewing purposes at the wonderfully reasonable price of 5 cents per pound. Canned corn at 6 cents and Tomatoes at 72 cents each.

A great demand is created at this season of the year for fine cakes, ready for the table. The Johnston Store is catering to this demand in the most approved fashion. Large squares of Fruit Cake, Lemon Cake, Orange Cake, Chocolate and Lemon Marbled Cake for 30 cents each, also a great assortment of small feed Cookies and confections, gotten up in the most tempting form. Coconut Marshmallows, Vanilla Jellies, Orange Tart, Lemonade Wafers, Apple Tart, Chocolate Biscuit, Fruit Wafers, Graham Wafers, etc., at 12 cents per pound.

Condensed Milk receives great attention at the hands of Johnston people. Eagle brand at 12c; can; Baby brand, 9 cents per can; also Tiptop brand, Rival, Bell, Challenge Milk, Imperial Cream and Super brand Cream.

Lea & Perrins' Imported Worcestershire Sauce and Durkee's Salad Dressing are being sold at 15 cents per bottle.

The Soap department has among other brands the well-known Proctor & Gamble Oileine at 25 cents per cake; Shultz's Star at 25c., and they sell 6 pounds of best starch for 25 cents.

Best Family Flour for \$2.50 per barrel, and sacks of Table Ground Corn Meal for 15 cents each.

Johnston's make two deliveries each week to all parts of the city.

CONSISTENT TO THE END

Spain's Retreat Marked by a
Last Despairing Stand.

SHE OPPOSES OUR EFFORTS

An Attempt to Prevent the Annulment of Her Trade—The Purchase of an Island in the Caroline—A Hint in the Negotiations—Each Side Suspicious of the Other.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)
Paris, Dec. 3.—The Peace Commission adjourned today until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. The adjournment was taken at the instance of the Spanish Commissioners, who stated that they desired to discuss the minor articles of the treaty. The Americans, however, wished to have the question of the purchase of one of the Carolines settled. If they insist upon taking up the question of the Carolines first it is expected that Senor Montero Rios will propose that the Joint Commission conclude its labors immediately, signing the treaty of peace and leaving everything else to be subsequently discussed by special plenipotentiaries or through direct negotiations between Madrid and Washington.

During the last few days it has been apparent that all is not running smoothly with the Peace Commission, though difficulty is experienced in saying definitely what has caused the friction. Your correspondent is now able to definitely confirm, upon a high Spanish authority, as indicated in yesterday's dispatches, that the delay arises from either side maneuvering to throw the lead or to learn the contents of its opponent's hand.

The essential treaty articles being now accepted by the Spaniards under pressure and protest, they argue that the articles corollary thereto and dependent thereon arising therefrom should be next considered and determined and finally agreed upon. They assert in support of their case that this is the natural order of procedure, furthermore alleging that they are not empowered to treat for the cession or sale of other possessions not mentioned in the Washington protocol.

On the other hand, the Americans request that the additional articles be next discussed for the purpose of an interchange of views and of hearing each other's intentions thereon. In other words, the Spaniards ask that the status of the Spanish in the ceded colonies on trade questions, such as the free importation of Spanish literature therein under the Spanish flag, be fixed for a period of years so that the Spanish flag shall be treated upon an equality with the American status when covering freight bottoms trading between the ceded territories and other American ports and vice versa, for the purpose of saving the annihilation of the present Spanish carrying trade. They ask that these and other cognate matters be now finally dealt with, whereas the Americans suggest that, prior to a decision being taken upon these matters, the Joint Commission shall proceed to the discussion of the matter of the purchase of one of the Carolines, the establishment of the religious freedom of all that group, the renewal of previous treaties and the concession of cable privileges in the Carolines, Canaries, Spanish-African possessions and elsewhere, together with other questions.

There is excellent authority for believing that the foregoing accurately describes the present hitch, though an American commissioner gave your correspondent to understand tonight that there was no hitch whatever. It is furthermore apparent that the Madrid government has sent orders to the Spanish Commissioners to stick to their present attitude, inasmuch as Senor Ojeda, the Spanish secretary, called upon Secretary Moore, of the American Commission, this morning to tell him that the Spanish Commissioners would not be able to retire from the position they had taken at Friday's meeting, but would be prepared to proceed with the discussion of the minor articles of the treaty, arising from the major ones already agreed upon, and would even be ready to sign the treaty.

This afternoon the Spaniards went to the foreign office for the purpose of meeting the Americans, but Chairman Day sent a message saying that, owing to the communication brought by Senor Ojeda, he would suggest a further postponement of the meeting until Monday, doubtless for the purpose of communicating with Washington.

An explanation may be hazarded that the situation arises from the suspicion entertained on either side that the other is seeking to obtain the greatest grant with the least possible concessions. The development will be watched with interest as offering a true test of the respective qualities of the opposing diplomats than any previous encounters in which American demands have been peremptory.

It is rumored that a possible solution will be found by the signing of the treaty purely and simply as it stands agreed, leaving to plenipotentiaries to be hereafter appointed the care of subsidiary and additional matters.

THE MONASTIC ORDERS.
Vatican Movement to Induce America to Buy Them Out.
(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)
London, Dec. 3.—The Archbishop of Manila, now in Rome, has been doing his best to turn clerical sympathies against the United States in the Philippines, but he has made a complete and humiliating failure of it. The only practical result will be his withdrawal from his see.

Having satisfied himself that the Americans are in the Philippines to stay, the Pope has instructed Cardinal Rampolla to forthwith approach the Washington Government with a view to determine the position of the church and the intentions of the American Government toward the landed property of the monastic orders. It is believed in Rome that the territorial rights of the orders should be bought up by the American Government as a solution of the difficulty most pleasing to the Vatican and as the most speedy and practical solution in every respect.

Steps toward the recall of the present Archbishop of Manila have already been taken. The new archbishop will probably be an Italian prelate of broad mind and liberal ideas, who also possesses some diplomatic experience.

THE REPUBLIC MAY FALL

France Threatened by Her
Military Authorities.

NO DEPENDENCE ON DUPUY

Grave Suspicion Entertained of the
Premier's Good Faith—A Coup d'Etat Believed to Be at Hand—The Ministry Powerless—Zurinden's Simple Plan of Action—Picquart Is Popular.

(Special Cablegram—Copyrighted.)
London, Dec. 3.—A situation full of turmoil is often seen in a truer perspective from a little distance than in the midst of its confusion. I find, on returning to London after several weeks spent in Paris, that such is the case with the pending French crisis. Events and their meaning assume a clearer relationship than when viewed from the Avenue de l'Opera. It cannot be said, however, that the situation is any less serious when examined from a better vantage ground. If aimed from a better vantage ground, the French are foolish enough to enter the dangerous field of prophecy he would be almost inclined to endorse the starling declaration in today's Spectator, which says boldly:

"It is our sincere belief that a great event is immediately at hand in France." The reason for this ominous opinion is the fact that military authorities have openly challenged the civil and judicial powers, and that the only logical outcome of this policy is a military coup d'etat whereof Premier Dupuy, in scarcely veiled language, declares he stands in fear.

It is impossible to avoid some suspicion of Dupuy's good faith, as well as courage, for it must be borne in mind that he was premier when the Dreyfus infamy took place in 1894. It is more charitable to ascribe to the still higher, until well, perhaps, a man appears. Possibly his name will be Picquart. Stranger things have happened in France.

M. Delcasse, in the course of a conversation the other day, admitted that Major Marchand had been ordered to retire from Fashoda by a king and a commoner, because the government was afraid he would be made too much of should he return to France within six months.

Major Marchand, it seems, is too terribly earnest and too vain or too simple to understand that he is only a subordinate officer in the army, and that his business is to act, not to think. He has reached Fashoda by now, and doubtless will get out as quickly as possible.

It is understood that Lieut. Barthelemy did not travel with his chief. His orders are to tramp back through the Bahr-el-Ghazal province, gathering up French flags and other impedimenta as he retires, finally halting within the frontier on the upper Onghoul. This is to say, the French government has taken the hint delicately dropped by Lord Salisbury in the course of one of his memorable conversations with Baron Courcel, as recorded in the historic blue book. It may be assumed, therefore, that the Anglo-French Sudan difficulty is settled.

These gloomy forebodings, even assuming that the military leaders are contemplating a policy so desperate, I learned from various sources in Paris that, whatever may be the malignity of the headquarters officers against Col. Picquart, he is really a most popular man with the rank and file of the army, and every fresh persecution adds to his popularity. It should be remembered that the army is France, and this sentiment of sympathy for the victim of unscrupulous men who are unscrupulous in the highest place of military authority is one of the redeeming features of the situation. The real value of this sympathy in an emergency is difficult to estimate. A refusal to obey orders on the part of troops as thoroughly disciplined as the French is almost too much to expect. If the fate of the French Republic is to depend upon that test, I do not attempt to forecast the issue.

In the meantime, there is no real change in the situation since a week ago. There is no indication that anything will intervene to prevent the trial by court-martial of Col. Picquart on December 12, and if tried there is little doubt that he will be condemned, though innocent. Then the rising storm of protest will rise still higher, until, well, perhaps, a man appears. Stranger things have happened in France.

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MYSTERIES AT SAN LUIS

A Coffee Planter and a Negro
Volunteer Found Dead.

AN ECHO OF THE LATE RIOT

It is Believed That Both Men Were
Assassinated—An Arrest in Connection With the Recent Shooting—The Hint to Remain at Santiago—Gen. Wood Goes to Gibara.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 3.—Two mysterious fatalities have occurred near San Luis within the past week. A French coffee planter named Louis Salomon was assassinated in the hills six miles back of the town four days ago and the first sergeant of one of the companies of the Eighth Illinois Volunteers, a negro, was found dead on the bank of a creek three miles south of the regimental camp on Thursday. The sergeant had a hole in his head made by a bullet of large caliber. He may have killed himself, as his rifle with an empty shell lay beside him, but the absence of a powder burn about the wound renders the theory improbable. His comrades believe that he was murdered and connect his death with the recent incendiary articles in the Cuban newspapers. Consequently they are talking about avenging his death by attacking residents of San Luis.

Gen. Ewers, as well as Santiago Rousseau and other prominent Cubans at San Luis, have evidence in the matter of the assassination of Salomon, and arrests in the case will soon be made. Salomon was a Cuban of French descent. His son served in the Spanish volunteers and his daughter is engaged to be married to a Spanish officer. He took no active part in the war himself, but it is known that he had no sympathy with the insurgent cause, and he was very unpopular among the insurrectionists.

He was employed on Rousseau's sugar plantation during the war, visiting his own place, remote in the hills, only occasionally. Several times during the war he narrowly escaped being ambushed, and threats against his life since the war have been frequent. In which the men who killed Salomon lay in wait. The place was only a lonely road. Several shells of the caliber of the Remington rifles used by the Cubans were found there. The three wounds in Salomon's head and body were made by bullets of this kind.

The first man arrested for participation in the San Luis riot was brought to Santiago today and lodged in the provincial jail. John G. Williams is his name. He stoutly denied to Col. Beacom, adjutant general of the department, that he had anything to do with the shooting, but Gen. Ewers says the evidence against him is strong. Ewers said he would make several other arrests in connection with the riot tomorrow or Monday.

Gen. Wood sailed for Gibara today on board the gunboat Hiss for the purpose of making a tour of inspection of the Higuay District. On his way he will pick up Gen. Castillo at San Juan de Tanamo. Gen. Wood wishes personally to inspect Col. Hiss's work in taking care of the smallpox epidemic and to make any changes that the situation may demand.

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